public and in private, on pain of excommunication. Instead, by 1540, when Ignatius had put the Spiritual Exercises into its final shape, his zeal to excel in glorifying God and saving one's soul, the Exercises became his supreme method for binding his disciples in obedience to his cause.

POPE'S MEN APPROVED

Through those years in school to acquire his education, Ignatius made believers who became his steadfast followers. Thoughts, ideas, and plans, were formulated into a firm and real goal. Ignatius became a priest in 1537. The rapid advancement of the Protestant movement was causing great alarm, making it clear that the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church was in mortal trouble. What was needed was a different weapon to fight this totally new warfare. A new Order of priests to become a special group of "Popes men", 'the' Popes men, 'his' soldiers; to take a special vow of absolute obedience directly to the Pope, to go anywhere at any time, at any cost to life and comfort, in order to do anything the Pope deemed necessary for the defense and propagation of the faith. In other words, "for the 'greater' glory of God", — the Church to rule the world; the Pope to rule the Church; the Jesuits to rule the Pope; such was and is the program of the Order of Jesus.

On 27 September 1540, in a private reception hall of the Palace of the Popes on Vatican Hill, Rome, eleven men of aristocratic birth, met with Pope Paul III who gave approval of their Order. That beginning was to become the most loyal and most efficient organization the Roman Catholic Church has ever spawned in all its near-2000-year history. In the agreement to rescue Rome from the predicament of losing its world control to Protestantism, and to preserve the spiritual and temporal supremacy which the Popes "usurped" during the Middle Ages, Rome now "sold" the Church to the Society of Jesus; in essence the Popes surrendered themselves into their hands.

So now the Church becomes immensely dependent on the Jesuit Order to defend the Pope's position as the supreme spiritual and temporal leader of the world; a belief that is absolutely vital if Rome is ever to regain control of the world. And in turn, the Jesuit Order is depended on the Popes for its exorbitant privileges and latitude, if it is to actually convince

the world of its need for the Pope as its leader. — It is similar to the Queen bee which lays and cultivates her eggs; eggs, some turned into worker bees and others drone bees; one bringing her food to sustain her life, the other impregnating her, that she may continue laying fertile eggs. — Bound in this way, as the interest of both parties become life and death issues; to separate them, would fatally bring each to their end.

Popes during the Middle Ages, were not in any sense men who had inclinations to set examples for morality. First and foremost, they all came from enormously wealthy backgrounds; aristocratic war-lords determined through the most disgusting corruptions, bribery, and bloodshed, to have that ultra coveted position. To be pope, was to gain absolute power and wealth beyond the scope of any other means. Extravagant luxuries, pomp, and excesses, even surpassing that of the emperor's table, excited the lust and passions of these aristocratic families to a fever pitch. Vast riches were paid to rivalling parties to buy them out or to cast a favorable vote. Unsuccessful attempts usually led to assassinations. Orgies, incest, homosexuals, mistresses, rape, murder, plunder, in some of the most shameful scandals known to man, are all recorded as the every-day rottenest life style of these so called "saintly" religious rulers. Rome was virtually a moral cesspool of corruption; proving graphically, that absolute power corrupts absolutely. Regardless of the opinions of sanctimonious apologetics, this is the red, raw meat of papal history; Conti, Savelli, Borgia, and Medici, being names of some of these infamous aristocratic warring families.[12]

When Ignatius Loyola and his ten aristocratic noblemen approached Pope Paul III, the petticoat Cardinal, they all well knew what was at stake in preserving their obnoxious system of authority. How could these despotic rulers even imagine submitting to a 'reform movement' that would bring an end to their sensual luxuries and cause a social change. False religion, superstition, and brute tyranny, since the dawn of man, has always been used to subject the masses of human beings. Once one ascends to that exotic and intoxicating realm to rule with authority over others, to relinquish that power, would be considered plain folly and absurd. Ignatius and his followers certainly were not concerned about preserving Christ taught

truths, or easing the lives of the poor, but instead, to provide an effective means to halt encroachment on their treasured and haughty lifestyles; exacted by such terrible expense and misery of all those subjected under them.

The pronouncement of Pope Paul III's blessings upon Ignatius Loyola and his Society of Jesus Order, was as if a magic wand had been waved over them. Like the Knights Templar, Ignatius had asked for and received, that his Order not be responsible or need to report to anyone, with the exception of the pope himself. Complete autonomy was insisted upon as expedient for freedom of movement and actions. It can not be stressed enough, that Ignatius and his men were aristocrats. This in itself wielded extraordinary power and influence, not just with the upperclass; but to move, work, to be recognized and feel comfortable, even in the presence of kings and queens, is a status that is known only to a privileged few. But add to this, the heady prestige of the pope's blessings and law, and you have a potential of power and influence that exceeded the very kings themselves.

Bear in mind, that histories which describe the Jesuits, make it vividly clear that the first point of business when they became an Order, was to go back into their circle of aristocrats and royalty, so as to gain their confidence and support. To give you an idea of the support they received, their membership went from the original eleven men in 1540, to 5000 by 1581, and in another thirty-five years by 1615, it had jumped to more than 13,000. Jesuits worked all over Europe, in some African countries, and in the Middle East; they expanded to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Indochina. They had extensive missions in Canada, Paraguay, and Japan. Over all by 1581, they had 370 schools and colleges, 33 provinces, 120 Jesuit residences, and 550 communities.

FOR GREATER GLORY OF GOD

Ignatius coined the phrase, "for the 'greater' glory of God". Hermann Busemlaum of Cologne, was the Jesuit that taught, "the end justifies the means". When you analyze the subtlety of these two concepts; if a person believes utmost in his mind that what he is doing is for the greater glory of God, and when that work is placed above everything else on earth; then the

is quite different than having to live through it. To literally witness the terrible scene and to see those you hold dear being mangled and slaughtered before your eyes has to make an image so vivid, never abled to be erased, and yet, some of the most horrible scenes ever to take place were during that time period; far too many and much too savage to try to describe. It must take an awful cold heart and willful blindness not to see the overwhelming atrocities that Rome and her cohorts have inflicted upon the human beings of this world.

Not even to mention the wholesale genocide of the South American Inca and other nations who were systematically worked to death digging for silver and gold; or other natives on islands in the West Indies and Caribbean, where today there is no trace of aboriginals; the very place where Columbus landed, planted his cross, and ceremoniously dedicated the New World to the pope; where in those same islands the population is ninety per-cent Catholic, and in some of those islands, its people are the poorest in the world. No, we won't get into any of that. Instead, we will just touch on six of the most dramatic events, those your own reference books will confirm; just six, among others too numerous, and history really wants to forget anyhow.

(1) QUEEN MARY

When Henry VIII of England died, he left one son, Edward, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Edward VI was ten years old when he came to the throne, but because of sickness, reigned only six years, favoring Protestantism, and then died. Mary, who had become a very embittered lady, because of the harsh treatment by her father, Henry VIII, towards her and her mother, reigned next with a vengeance. Determined to reverse what her father had done religiously and bring England back under the Roman Catholic Church, she took the first step that would ensure powerful backing, by marrying in 1554, Philip of Spain, the son of her cousin, Emperor Charles V; the same Emperor that her mother appealed to for help to save her marriage. This union, along with reestablishing Roman Catholicism, brought great consternation and distress among the people of England. To crush all opposition, she began a reign of terror, with over 300 Protestants being executed. She too died